HON'BLE SRI K. T. BHASHYAM.) from attachment under any debt; that is the main feature of this Bill. It is non-controversial and I hope all members will be good enough to give their assent to it.

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That the Code of Civil Procedure (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER.—Clause 2.

The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER.—Clause 1.

The question is :

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER.—Title and Preamble.

The question is :

"That the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

THE HON'BLE SRI K.T. BHASHYAM.—Sir, I move :

"That the Code of Civil Procedure (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1951, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That the Code of Civil Procedure (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1951, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

The Mysore Transfer of Property (Extension to Agricultural Land) Bill, 1951.

Motion to consider.

THE HON'BLE SRI K. T. BHASHYAM (Minister for Law and Labour).—Sir, I move :

"That the Mysore Transfer of Property (Extension to Agricultural Land) Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The only point in connection with this Bill is that we had till now the Mysore Transfer of Property Act which dealt with all kinds of property including agricultural lands. The Centre has now extended the Central Transfer of Property Act to Mysore, by reason of which the Transfer of Property Act in Mysore becomes overruled except in respect of agricultural land, because agricultural land is within the jurisdiction of the State and therefore the Central Law would not apply to it. What happens now is that the Central Transfer of Property Act applies to Mysore in respect of all property except agricultural land. Agricultural land will continue to be governed by the old Mysore Transfer of Property Act. But there are some advantages to be gained by the Central Transfer of Property Act being extended to agricultural land also. Therefore we propose that agricultural land also may form part of the property to be governed by the Central Transfer of Property Act. The Central Parliament could not make a law including agricultural land because it is within our jurisdiction to do so. Therefore we have brought forward this Blll and we say that immoveable property as defined in the Transfer of Property Act as it now prevails includes agricultural lands also. This is the simple provision behind this amendment.

We had issued an Ordinance because the Central Transfer of Property Act came into force from the first of October 1951 and the Assembly was not sitting and the matter was one of urgency.

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That the Mysore Transfer of Property (Extension to Agricultural Land) Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER.—Clauses 2 and 3.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER.—Clause 1.

The question is :

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Title and Preamble.

The question is:

"That the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—Sir, I move:

"That the Mysore Transfer of Property (Extension to Agricultural Land) Bill, 1951, be passed."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Transfer of Property (Extension to Agricultural Land) Bill, 1951, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—May I request the Hon'ble Speaker that the Mysore Town Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be taken up at the next sitting, that is to-morrow?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes.

The Mysore High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1951.

Motion to consider.

*The Hon'ble Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY (Chief Minister).—Sir, I move:

"That the Mysore High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a very simple Bill. It is mainly intended for two purposes. The House is aware that owing to the large quantity of arrears in various High Courts, a Committee was appointed with Hon'ble Justice S. R. Das of the Supreme Court as Chairman and he made certain recommendations with a view to bring down the arrears in various High Courts. One of the main recommendations was that two Judges are not necessary to hear certain appeals but that a single Judge could dispose them of with certain limitations. In Bombay and Madras a single Judge is enough to sit and dispose of appeals within the pecuniary jurisdiction of Rs. 5,000. In the Mysore High Court there is no such provision. Even if it is a simple matter involving Rs. 1,000, two Judges have to sit and dispose of cases. This has resulted in a large amount of work being accumulated and not being helpful for the quick disposal of business. So the Mysore High Court have recommended that we also should take suitable action in this behalf. So it is now intended that in all appeals where the amount involved is Rs. 3,000 and less a single Judge will sit and dispose of cases instead of two Judges according to the existing Act. That is one of the main reasons for which this amending Bill has now been placed before this House.

Secondly, in the present High Court Act, there is no provision to regulate the number of holidays that the High Court should have. It is deemed desirable that a provision in regard to this should be incorporated in the Act itself. Now Summer, Dasara and certain other holidays have already been sanctioned by Government. It is intended to incorporate it in the Act itself. This is one of the other reasons for which this Bill is brought forward.

Incidentally, the passing of the Indian Constitution Act and the application of the Central Civil Procedure Code, 1908, to Mysore also have resulted in certain amendment being brought into the Mysore High Court Act. No doubt automatically all provisions of the present High Court Act which are at variance with the provisions of the Indian Constitution stand repealed. Even so it has been thought that while amending the High Court Act in regard to certain respects, there is no harm in specifically incorporating certain amendments which will be in consonance with the Indian Constitution.

These are very formal amendments and as far as I could see, there is serious controversy in this amending Bill. I hope in the circumstances that the House will give its unanimous acceptance to the Bill now placed before it.